PUBLISHED WEEKLY — JOHN BEARD JR. EDITOR & PROPRIETOR — ROWAN COUNTY, N.C.

Vol. XIV—No. 32. SALISBURY: MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1834. [illegible]

THE DEPOSITES.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES,

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, on Thursday the 26th December, being in continuation of his remarks commenced on the previous day, which will be found among the proceedings in our last paper.

[We were in error, in our last, when we said that Mr. Clay finished his speech on Thursday, and that Mr. Ewing obtained the floor in reply, and moved a postponement until Monday. Mr. E. did make such a move, but it was on behalf of Mr. Clay, who had concluded only the first part of his argument.—*Ed.*]

Mr. Clay resumed his argument—

We are, Sir, (said he,) in the midst of a revolution, hitherto bloodless, but rapidly tending to that state; in which the exercise of the power of Government would be reposed in the hands of one man. By the exercise of Executive power, the powers of Congress had been paralyzed, except in those cases where it was exercised in conformity to the Executive will. This had been done by the frequent exercise of the power of the veto—in a manner unanticipated by the founders of the Constitution, and unpractised by any of the predecessors of the present Chief Magistrate. To cramp still more the powers of Congress, a new experiment had been devised, of withholding the Executive approbation to measures which had passed both Houses of Congress, until the opportunity of its action was lost, altho' the members of both Houses might be unanimous in its favor. The participation of the Senate in the power of appointment, had been virtually abolished by the power which had been exercised by the Executive in the removal of public officers. The check of the Senate,—and how often, Senators, (said Mr. C.) have we felt its importance!—the check of the Senate over the President, wisely established by the Constitution, had become a mere idle ceremony. And yet how often had the Senate felt the injustice of the power of removal! How often had they said to themselves, "what can we do!" The public interest required that the office should not remain vacant. If they rejected the person nominated, a substitute, still worse, might be offered for their approbation. The power of the judiciary had not escaped the prevailing rage for innovation. Its decisions have been contemptuously disregarded. The sanctity of treaties had been equally contemned. Our Indian relations, established by numerous laws and treaties, had been violated, and the rights of unfortunate aborigines of this country trampled in the dust; they had been brought into subjection to unknown laws—laws, in the enactment of which they had had no voice, and which were promulgated in an unknown tongue. The public domains, the richest which it had ever fell to the lot of any nation, ancient or mordern, to possess, was threatened with total sacrifice. The currency, that life-blood of the community, had been menaced with universal disorder and confusion. The American system, whose object was to protect the industry of the country, had been with difficulty snatched from imminent danger or destruction, at the last session of Congress; and they were told by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report—coolly and without a blush—that it was now understood, on all hands, to be conceded, that a tariff, merely for the protection of national industry, was to be finally abandoned.

Sir, (said Mr. C.) if the progress of innovation was to continue unarrested until the 3d of March, 1837, there would not at that term remain a vestige of this Government, such as it was on the 3d of March, 1829. In a term of years little more than that which was employed by our ancestors in establishing the liberties of this country, the entire character of its Government would have been changed, and converted into an elective Monarchy, the worst of all possible forms of Government.—This picture, pitiable and melancholy as it was, he had not sketched to excite, there or elsewhere, any vindictive feeling. He had no such purpose. He would, on the contrary, implore the Senate, and the people of this country, to discard all prejudice and party feeling; and to look manfully, but resolutely, at the condition of the country. It was not the least unpleasant symptom of the present state of things, that good and enlightened men of all parties were yielding to despondency. Feelings of distrust—a want of confidence—pervaded all classes of the community. Many good citizens were entertaining fears that our free institutions were destined to a speedy overthrow. But he hoped that the spirits of the country would revive. The occasion called for manly confidence, and for determination—not for despair. They should never despair of the republic! Had our ancestors despaired, our independence, our liberties, would never have been achieved. It was in the fatal, the memorable, the gloomy winter of '76-77, that the country throughout was covered with darkness and despondency. It was an epoch in its history remarkably resembling the present moment. But on that very day, 57 years ago, a victory was achieved by the father of his country, which shed joy and gladness over the land. But he would hope, that the kind Providence who had dealt so bountifully, and watched so carefully over their fortunes, and had given them, though frequently by unseen, means some happy deliverance from every difficulty and danger, would deliver them also from the present.

When they assembled in that place last year, the most dreadful forebodings existed in the public mind. On the one hand, they were threatened with a civil war, which, lighted up in one State, might spread through one of the most extensive and important sections of this confederacy. On the other hand, they were threatened with the destruction of a system of cherished policy. Congress had, happily, devised the means of reconciling all parties, and of uniting the whole country in one band of brotherhood and friendship; and he should be greatly disappointed, if they did not find, that those who had been denounced as unfriendly to this question. He says, in the paper which he, Mr. Clay, held in his hand, that he "looks upon the pending question as of higher consideration than the mere transfer of a sum of money from one Bank to another. Its decision may affect the character of our government for ages to come. Should the Bank be suffered longer to use the public money, in the accomplishment of its purposes, with the proofs of its faithlessness and corruption before our eyes, the patriotic among our citizens will despair of success in struggling against its power; and we shall be responsible for entailing it upon our country forever. Viewing it as a question of transcending importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President could not, in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the country, refrain from pressing upon the Secretary of the Treasury his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action." With him, he, Mr. Clay, viewed it as *a question of transcendant importance, both in the principles and consequences which it involved.* In the view which he, Mr. C., took of the subject, the Bank was as nothing, the Bank was perfectly insignificant, nor was even the currency of the country deeply and vitally important as it might appear, and than which the solvency of no currency in Christendom was more sound and solvent, nor any which had been more faithful to every engagement, deeply interesting as even this was to the people; he viewed these questions as of minor importance, of no consequence, in comparison with the magnitude of the question involved in the exercise of the Executive power. That was a question affecting the safety and existence of the Government itself. The Executive had assumed a control always before considered as belonging exclusively to the Legislative authority, the immediate representatives of the people; and he considered that this alone had any power over the public purse. Entertaining these views of the question, he should not today, at least, examine into the validity of the reasons offered by the Secretary of the Treasury for the act, for if the President had no power to order the removal of the deposites, why then no reasons, however strong they might appear on the part of the Secretary, could justify an unconstitutional and illegal act.

And now Sir, said Mr. C., the first question which it is my purpose to examine, is, by whose decision has this change been made; and, Sir, is there any man who hears me who requires information on that point? Is it not a question of universal notoriety? Does any one doubt but it was the act of the President himself? That the removal of the deposites was made by his authority? Sir, the President has furnished incontestible proof to the world that the act was his own, and on his own responsibility. Although he has denied to the Senate an authentic copy of the document in which he gives his reasons for the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, the President has admitted, in that very denial, the authenticity of the paper; and he (Mr. C.) hoped therefore that Senators would be allowed the privilege of examining it. Mr. C. admitted that it was a most extraordinary paper. The Constitution admitted the right of the two Houses of Congress to call on the President and Heads of Departments for their opinions on public matters in writing; and the President had also the right to call on the members of his Cabinet for their written opinions. The paper to which he had referred, admitted that the Cabinet was divided on the subject of the removal of the deposites, two and two, and the third member was willing to vote either way. The President, however, in this instance, was not satisfied with his constitutional privilege of calling on the Heads of the Departments for their opinions in writing, but, reversing the constitutional order, he makes to them a writing of his own, which he reads to them, in order to indoctrinate them in the same opinions which he held on the subject. Sir, said Mr. C., this is the first time that such a paper has ever been written and published by a Chief Magistrate of the United States. It was a most unprecedented proceeding. It seemed to hold the members of the Cabinet in the most sovereign contempt, and to leave them no other retreat than behind the screen of Executive influence. But the first point, continued Mr. C., is, who gave the order? Whose act was it? Who gave the order by which the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States was effected? Sir, said he, I am not to be amused by the presentation of an order signed by R. B. Taney, or any body else. It is not the clerk who draws up and signs a paper at the command of his superior, who is responsible, but the superior himself who commands it. It is not the hangman who does the last sad offices to the wretched culprit, but the tribunal by which he has been sentenced, that puts him to death. Sir, said Mr. C., I want to know by whose order the public deposites were removed from the place assigned them by law? Is there, said Mr. C. an intelligent man who doubts that it was the sole act of the President of the United States? If he does, said Mr. C., let him reperuse the document read to the Cabinet, and then his conviction will be certain. Here Mr. C. read the following extract:

"Having carefully and anxiously considered all the facts and arguments which have been submitted to him, relative to a removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, the President deems it has duty to communicate, in this manner, to his Cabinet, the final conclusions of his own mind, and the reasons on which they are founded, in order to put them in durable form, and to prevent misconceptions."

And again—

"The President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press, and the purity of the elective franchise, without which all will unite in saying that the blood and treasure expended by our forefathers in the establishment of our happy system of Government will have been vain and fruitless. Under these convictions, he feels that a measure important to the American people, cannot be consummated too soon; and he therefore names the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposites, or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made."

Is there, said Mr. C., a Senator present who will rise in his place and tell me that the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States, was not the act of the President himself, after reading this most extraordinary document?

Sir, said Mr. C., I am well aware of the many gracious expressions with which power clothes its arbitrary mandates. For example, read the following, in the paper just referred to:

"In the remarks he has made on this all important question, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only the frank and respectful declaration of the opinions which the President has formed on a measure of great national interest, deeply affecting the character and usefulness of his administration; and not a spirit of dictation, which the President would be as careful to avoid, as ready to resist. Happy will he be, if the facts now disclosed produce uniformity of opinion and unity of action among the members of the administration."

How kind and gracious these expressions, and how gratifying must they have been to the Secretary of the Treasury. They reminded him of a historical anecdote related of that most remarkable of our species, Oliver Cromwell.—Whilst in Ireland or England, Mr. C. did not recollect which, Cromwell was besieging a Catholic town; the besieged, finding themselves hard put to it, proposed terms of capitulation, among which was an article providing for the toleration of their religion. Putting on his spectacles, and carefully examining the article, the tyrant responded—"Oh yes! oh yes! the terms are granted; but if a single individual among them attends mass I will have him hung." The President tells the Secretary of the Treasury that he does not mean to interfere with the rightful performance of his duties—Oh no! But he tells him, in the sequel, that if he does not obey his mandates, that is, remove the public deposites from the Bank of the United States by the first day of October, the day designated by him in the paper read to his Cabinet, that he must go out of office. Well, Sir, continued Mr. C., what are the facts? This document bears date on the 20th September, 1833, and the official paper in which the Government makes known to the people of the United States its determination to remove the public deposites from the place assigned them by law, is dated on the 23d, only three days after. Sir, said Mr. C., if the article to which I am about to refer had not been published in the official paper of the Government—if its close resemblance to the paper read by the President to his Cabinet did not declare its authenticity—I would not read it; but as the source from which it emanated is sufficiently obvious, I will quote it. Here Mr. C. read the following editorial article published in the Globe newspaper;

"We are authorised to state that the deposites of the public money will be changed from the Bank of the United States to the State Banks, as soon as necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose, and that it is believed they can be completed in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, in time to make the change by the 1st of October, and perhaps sooner, if circumstances should render an earlier action necessary on the part of the Government.

"It is contemplated, we understand, not to remove, at once, the whole of the public money now on deposite in the Bank of the United States, but to suffer it to remain there until it shall be gradually withdrawn, by the usual operations of the Government. And this plan is adopted in order to prevent any necessity, on the part of the Bank of the United States, for pressing upon the commercial community, and to enable it to afford, if it think proper, the usual facilities to merchants. It is believed that, by this means, the change need not produce any inconvenience to the commercial community, and that circumstances will not require a sudden and heavy call on the Bank of the United States, so as to occasion embarrassment to the institution or the public.

"The general anxiety which has been manifested on this subject, has made it proper to announce what is intended to be done; and we understand that the facts and reasons which have led to this measure, will shortly be laid before the public.

"It is believed that they will be found to be amply sufficient to justify the course which is now to be taken in relation to the public deposites in the Bank of the United States."

The official paper of the 30th September announces, by "authority," that the deposites would be removed by the 1st October—the very day proposed by the President—and perhaps sooner, if circumstances should permit. Now, they found that—that on the 18th September the measure was decided upon by the President, and on the 20th it was announced to the people of the United States through the official journal. But what further progress was made in the affair? Mr. Secretary Duane continued in office until September 23d, on which day he was dismissed. In the interval between that date and the 26th, the deed was completed—Mr. Taney was appointed Secretary, and signed the order for the removal of the deposites. He conformed to the will of the President which Mr. Duane had deemed it inconsistent with his principles and his duty to do. Thus stood the state of the facts. On the 26th he signed the order was announced, and the [illegible] appeared, and the notes signed by the Secretary of the deposites. In relation to this last circumstance, he would refer to a letter from the President, of the 23d September, 1833, to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting, among the usual friendly, generous, kind, and soothing expressions, with a notification that his further services as Secretary of the Treasury were no longer required.

Now, Sir, which was the conclusion on the part of the people, and it proves beyond question, that the removal of the deposites was a measure decided on by the President himself, against the will and in opposition to the decided opinion of the Secretary then in office; and although many have signed the Order as the [illegible] a ministerial act, done in accordance with the directions of the President. He would [illegible] attention to the testimony of [illegible] of the Senate. He would [illegible] by reading the whole of [illegible] Secretary—it had been, no doubt, perused by all—he would only refer to the clause in which that gentleman speaks of the [illegible] office. After a brief history of [illegible] that led to his appointment, and [illegible] reluctance with which he accepted it, [illegible] concluded by remarking that they [illegible] from office—not because he had [illegible] duties—and because he differed from [illegible] to any great question, [illegible] that he had differed from him on the subject of the United States Bank itself—his [illegible] had refused to order the removal of [illegible] States!

Mr. C. asked if any testimony could be more complete than this, to establish the proposition that the removal of the deposites was the act of the President? The proof on both sides, was both direct and corroborative that [illegible] The President ordered the [illegible] would not sign the order in order to [illegible] effect his will for the [illegible] and could any one doubt [illegible] which was afterwards [illegible] by the new Secretary?

Now, having seen that this [illegible] by the authority of the President, it was next [illegible] how far it was warranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States. He would not, now, as he had before observed, enter into an examination of the reasons which the President had put forth for his conduct, except so far as those reasons or any of them might be set up as his authority for the removal. If he had not the power to cause the order to be made—if the Constitution debarred him the right of touching the public treasure—it was not necessary to look at present to the [illegible] reasons.

But he would inquire what constitutional power the President had over the Treasury? None. Had he any power granted him in the charter of the Bank? The clause in that instrument which refers to the public funds deposited in the Bank, provides that they shall remain there until removed by order of the Secretary, whose duty it is made to report his reasons for such removal, to the Congress if in session, and if not in session, at its next meeting. This clause, Mr. Clay said, was perfectly in unison with the character of the Treasury Department, as fixed in 1789. The Secretary was the agent of Congress, before whom, as again observed, he must lay his reasons for the removal. He was appointed an agent to watch over the safety of the deposites; and if he undertakes to remove them, he is answerable, not to the President, but to Congress.

By the charter of the Bank, the President possessed only two powers. First, the power to appoint the Government Directors, and remove them; and secondly, to order a *scire facias* in the event of a violation of the charter. Those were the only powers granted him—all others were denied. The Bank did not make its monthly or other reports to him, but to the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom they were bound to furnish whatever information [illegible] When [illegible] power of making [illegible] Congress which had power to examine books, papers, and persons. In all these things the President took no part, and was not even acquainted of. He was restored to the two simple powers which he had enumerated—the power to appoint or remove the Government Directors, and the power to issue a *scire facias* in case of a violation of the charter. Again, then, had the President any power over the Treasury by the Constitution? None. The Constitution [illegible] provides that no money shall be drawn out of the Treasury, but by a law [illegible] appropriation; the public [illegible] within the control of Congress. [illegible] had said that, by the Constitution and the [illegible] of the people, the duty and [illegible] interesting the country. [illegible] that [illegible] compositions; [illegible] fer as to [illegible] the Bank [illegible] the [illegible] question of [illegible] elections,

...by law, the ... to control him. ... making ... and his ... are ... be- ... of ... the ... with ... of ... Supreme ... Secre- ... to re- ... of the Pre- ... taken in his as- ... on him the ... the heads of the ... parts he was ... is his duty to ... executed. ... authority is con- ... of the Constitution. ... not up for ... is a law ... with the ... it is exe- ... Trea- ... from ... this it ne- ... is decl- ... with ... duty to see that it be not ... a little ... the Presi- ... with the disbursers ... Auditor and Comp- ... the Comptroller; if ... the President ... have such a control ... decisions of Courts ... the office of the ... will not settle ... next march; your ... Is it not evi- ... the Constitution author- ... laws are duly ... make a complete ... Government? ... People, it will ... the sole and ... To his individual ... Government must ... the President to ... by the side of ... about thirty years ... in protection of the general wel- ... has no powers, but such as ... are founded on the ... other writer on ge- ... is what the ... more nor ... ative pow- ... them all, ... under the pre- ... fully exe- ... result, if this ... by ... the ... in the eighth ... the laws, ... invasion. The ... in ... to ... from ... to ... a ... to

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS. SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS.

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1834.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

The reader will find on our first page a continuation of the Speech of Mr. Clay, in the Senate of the United States, in support of the various resolutions on the subject of the Deposites, offered by him.

Mr. C. gives, as usual, a lucid and masterly view of the whole subject, and conclusively proves that the removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States was one of the most unwarranted and tyrannical acts ever committed by any Executive Officer since the establishment of our Republic. We sincerely agree with him in the sentiment that, "if the progress of innovation is to continue unarrested until the 3d March 1837, there will not at that time remain a vestige of our Government such as it was on the 3d March 1829."

We have not space this week to make comments on the speech or the occasion of it, even were it necessary. The orator and patriot who delivered it is equal to his undertaking; and we will content ourselves with asking for it an attentive perusal by every reader under whose observation it may fall.

We must take the present occasion, however, decidedly to dissent from that sentence of the speech in which the Secretary of the Treasury is found fault with for telling Congress, in his Annual Report, "coolly and without a blush," that it is now understood on all hands that a Tariff merely for the *protection* of national industry is finally abandoned. This is our belief; and if the Hon. Secretary, in trying to prove the necessity or the constitutionality of the act of his master, in his seizure of the public purse, had come as near the truth as he is orthodox in this particular, many hard thoughts which we have had of him would not have existed.

ELECTION OF CONSTABLES.

We take the earliest opportunity to lay before our readers the act relative to the Election of Constables, which became a law of the State on Monday the 30th of December.

The bill was originally introduced into the House of Commons, by Mr. Clement, one of the Members from Rowan County. We learn that, heretofore, several of the Counties in the State had Acts of a similar character passed; but this is a general law, and will at least have one good effect—it will save much time to future Legislatures.

THE ACT.

Be it Enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby Enacted, by the authority of the same, That hereafter there shall not be a greater number of Constables, in the several Counties of this State, than one in each Captain's District; except the districts including the several county-towns in this State, which districts shall be entitled to two Constables, to be elected as other Constables are hereinafter directed to be elected.

Be it further Enacted, That, at any time within one month preceding the first County Court to be held in the several Counties in this State, after the first day of January 1834, and annually thereafter, the freeholders of each Captain's District within the several Counties in this State, at the usual place of holding the Company Musters within said District, shall elect, within the bounds of said Company, some fit and suitable person to act in the capacity of a Constable for the succeeding year, who shall be returned and recommended to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said Counties, as hereinafter directed: and, upon such return being made, under the [illegible] of the Justices appointed to hold said election, the said Court shall [illegible] certify such person so returned to serve as Constable for the year thereafter, after he shall have given bond with good and sufficient security, as by law required. Provided, That no person shall be entitled to vote for any Constable of any [illegible] District within the [illegible] entitled to vote for Members of the General Assembly of this State, who are not qualified according to law.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

On reference to the proceedings of the Legislature on Monday the 6th instant, it will be seen that the subject of amending the Constitution was taken up and discussed in the Senate, but was refused consideration, in the House of Commons, by a vote 79 to 46.

The indications which presented themselves in the Senate, (where a motion was made to postpone indefinitely,) and the decision of the House, we consider as settling the question for this session of the Legislature. We feel gratified, however, in laying before our readers the following extract from the Raleigh Register of the 7th instant, in confirmation of the opinion expressed in our last, that such an arrangement would probably be made as to eventuate in the success of the measure which we have so much as heart.

"*Amendment of the Constitution.*—We feel much gratification in announcing that there is a flattering prospect of adjusting the question touching a Reform of the Constitution, which has so long distracted our State, and banished harmony from its councils. If effected on the terms hoped for, being based on principles of *compromise*, they cannot fail of proving satisfactory to the people."

☞ We likewise copy the two following articles from the Raleigh Register of the 7th—neither of which appeared in the regular journal of proceedings of the days named:

"*Internal Improvement.*—An elaborate Report was made to the Legislature yesterday, [Monday, the 6th,] from the Committee on Internal Improvements; which was read, and ordered to be printed. It recommends that the *two-fifths principle* be adopted by the State, and that application be made to the President of the U. States for the services of a corps of Topographical Engineers to make the surveys recommended by the Internal Improvement Convention, and such others as are deemed essential to the public welfare."

"*Adjournment.*—A Joint Resolution was submitted on Friday last, [the 3rd,] in the Senate, proposing an adjournment of the Legislature on Saturday the 11th instant. The yeas and nays were taken, and it was laid on the table, by a vote of 37 to 20."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

We have been politely furnished with a letter from the Seat of Government, to a friend in this town, from which we with pleasure make a few extracts, as going to show much of the *minutia* of affairs in the political circles there, that never reach us through the newspapers:

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 30th, 1833.

I arrived here last Wednesday night. It was a fortunate time for me, for the next day Mr. Clay addressed the Senate upon certain resolutions which he introduced in that body, concerning the course of the President and Secretary, in the removal of the public deposites. With regard to Mr. Clay's effort, I will barely observe that the report of it in the public papers will give you but a faint idea of it. It was his *manner*, as much as his matter, which produced such a thrilling effect upon his hearers. It was really worthy the genius of the great Orator of the West. By reading the speech, you will see that he has taken a new and strong view of the case. He cares not for the *reasons assigned* for the removal—he relies upon the question, Had the President the *power* to remove them? If he had not, (as Mr. C. has conclusively proven,) it was a matter of small consequence what reasons he assigned for his conduct. While upon this subject, I will call your attention to a view of the case, (stronger, if possible, than Mr. Clay's,) taken by the "Spy in Washington," in his last letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer. It is, that the Secretary could do nothing with the public moneys except under *a law of Congress*, and that there was no law of Congress authorizing him to make any arrangement with the State Banks. Mr. C. will conclude his argument to-day. Mr. Polk, of the House of Representatives, will also speak to-day, in answer to Mr. McDuffie, upon the same subject—a dwarf measuring strength with a giant!

I have referred, before, to the letters of the "Spy in Washington"—I will advert to his last again. It is, to the important fact which he mentions, that the Democracy of New York, in 1788, passed an Act exactly similar to that recently passed by the Legislature of So. Carolina, called the "Test Oath;" about which all the Tory presses from Maine to Louisiana are making so much noise.

Our Representative is a freeman—he will not wear the collar—he is very highly thought of here. We must sustain him, for he stands alone—no member from North Carolina will go with him. True, ——, ——, ——, and probably ——, will vote with him upon the Deposite Question, but you know for very different reasons.

You will recollect that some time ago the "Spy in Washington" said that Barry, and indeed the whole P. O. Department, were the friends of the [illegible] Thomas, and would go against Van Buren. [illegible] Johnson became a candidate for the [illegible] I believe—in the fact—[illegible] Government keeps [illegible] "old Hero" [illegible] as long as [illegible] a great desertion [illegible] hope.

The Senate is decidedly Anti-A[illegible]

"As early as the year 1788, the oath of office being under consideration in the Legislature of New York, a member, who during the war had taken the side of G. Britain, voted to strike out certain words. The oath contained the following clause: "That I will bear faith and true allegiance *to the State of New York as a free and independent State*." The motion was to strike out the latter clause, and insert, in lieu thereof, "*to the United States of America*." It was rejected, by a vote of *four to one!*—Ayes 9, Noes 36. In the autumn of 1788, the Legislature was convened for the purpose of passing the necessary laws to carry into effect the Constitution of the United States.

"During the succeeding ten years, the election oath and the oath of office remained substantially the same, without any great effort to abolish or change it. At length, in February 1801, after it was known that the State Rights Party had succeeded throughout the nation, the Federalists made an attempt, in the State of New York, to modify the oath which every citizen was required to take before he could vote at any election; and accordingly it was proposed to strike out of it the words "*as a free and independent State*." The motion was lost—Ayes 10, Noes 66.

"It was then moved to add at the end of the oath, by way of explanation, the words "*according to the Constitution of the United States*." This proposition was also rejected—Ayes 31, Noes 54.

"Such were the checks and guards which the State Rights Party deemed indispensable, from the year 1788, when the Federal Constitution was adopted, down to 1801, when their triumph was effected. Such their feelings, and such their jealousies, on these subjects—feelings that should be nurtured as the offspring of more patriotic times. The archives of all the old States abound with incidents of this character. I have selected, for reference, the records of New York, so that your readers may, with more facility, examine into the accuracy of my statements and the soundness of my deductions. Let us, then, return to the practice of those days, and, following the footsteps of our fathers and sages, by the exercise of our inalienable rights, wrest from the hands of lawless power the violated Constitution of our country."

ADVANCE OF STATE RIGHTS PRINCIPLES.

We have every day new indications of the advance of sound views, at the North, in relation to the powers of the General and State Governments. Several papers, the editors of which twelve months ago shuddered at the very idea of State Sovereignty, now publish articles of the most approved stamp; even the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99 have found their way into the columns of some of them, with requests for their attentive perusal from these very editors! In this result, we can see the ability with which Mr. Raguet, of the Philadelphia Examiner, has battled in the cause; and we can see in it, also, the effect of the assumption of unconstitutional and tyrannical powers by "the Government." In a merely party view of Gen. Jackson's conduct, the friends of State Rights and State Remedies might behold indications which do more to advance and establish their principles, than their own exertions could ever accomplish. But far be it from us to glory in this state of things—we know that "Truth is powerful, and *must* prevail;" and we can, therefore, with honesty deprecate any extraneous aid in propelling it along, when that aid is given at the expense of the comforts and the necessaries of the people of our common country—to say nothing of the indignities cast upon those noble institutions handed down to us by the pure and untarnished patriots who formed them. We anticipate such a re-action, brought about by the unwise and tremendous assumptions of power by the Executive, as will shake this Republic to its very foundations, even if the fabric should withstand the shock and survive the concussion.

We have been led to these reflections by reading a letter from a friend in Philadelphia, of which the following extract forms a part. With the writer of this letter we have had many an earnest but unsuccessful argument on the relative powers and duties of the General and State Governments; and we beg his pardon when we say that we had given him over as incorrigible. He has, however, given us another lesson that we should never despair, and we thank him, for it comes very opportunely, at a time when every lover of his country begins to fear for her safety.

"PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 24, 1833.

"You will please accept my thanks for the newspapers, particularly as they advocate Principles, and not Men. Your views of the President's Message, in the different subjects noted in your remarks, are in accordance with mine—even to *Nullification*! It is most certain that if Jackson had found that measure popular, he would have fallen in with it; but his Proclamation was promulgated, and still finding the difficulty not obviated, and the South, with all her ability and zeal, directed against him and the measure, as another effort for popularity he very willingly drops the subject, and [illegible] even throws a glance at it in his late Message. As to the United States Bank, a favorite institution with me, and one you know I have always advocated, its calumny against it, I hope, will avail as much as [illegible] Proclamation did against Nullification. All attempt [illegible] Bank has been so completely refuted [illegible] Treasurer's Report, that there is no [illegible] of any respectable citizen [illegible] with in its administration [illegible] and economic of the Government, and its [illegible] I sincerely hope that [illegible] with the patriotism and gen[illegible] have always been so justly ascribed [illegible] which has been calumniated [illegible]

Altar of Hymen.

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,
"The bard of Eden sings—
"Young Love his constant lamp will light,
"And wave his purple wings."

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Mr. WILLIAM MURPHY to Miss ELLEN J. HAMPTON.

In Lexington, on Tuesday evening the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Pierson, Mr. THEO. M. SIMPSON to Miss SOPHRONIA STRANGE.

In Mecklenburg County, on Thursday the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. RICHARD DINKINS, of Charlotte, to Miss EMILY H. ORR.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 19th ult., Mr. ANDREW A. BERRYHILL to Miss MINTON RADDIN.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 11th ult., Mr. ELI RICHARDSON to Miss MARTHA LATHAM.

Court of Death.

"All pass this gate, in sad procession wend—
"The grave, the gay, the humble, and the proud,
"The rich, the poor, the ignorant, the wise—
"'Tis neutral ground, whence all distinction flies."

DIED,

In this town, on the 5th instant, Mr. ALFRED J. MOORE, aged about thirty years—leaving a widow and three small children to bemoan their irreparable loss, and a large circle of friends to lament the uncertainty of human hopes.

In this County, suddenly, on the 3d inst., Mrs. MARY STEWART, relict of the late John Stewart, aged about thirty years. Mrs. S. has left four orphan children and many friends, who recollect her kindness and many amiable qualities with pleasing though sad emotions.

In this County, Mr. GEORGE BROWN, in the 24th year of his age.

In Charlotte, on the 2d instant, Mrs. ANN COWAN, in the 75th year of her age.

In Salem, Rev. BENJAMIN REICHEL, Director of the Female Academy at that place.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 23d ult., Mr. RICHARD SPRINGS, aged 75.

At New Mexico, Georgia, on the 22d Nov., HENRY DRYMAN, Esq., of Macon County, N. C.

Prices Current.

☞ *No alteration in Salisbury prices since our last.*

PAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 4.

Brandy, peach, 85 a 40[illegible]
2 a 9; Bacon, 12½ a 16; Beeswax, [illegible]
5 a 6; Corn, 85 a 90; Flaxseed, [illegible]
$5 25, 5 75 a 6 25; Feathers, [illegible]
Molasses, 36 a 40; Nails, (cut) [illegible]
10 a 12½; do. wrought, 14; do. [illegible]
Wheat, 90 a 95; Whiskey, [illegible]

COLUMBIA, S. C. JAN. 4.

Bacon, 12½ a 16; Beeswax, [illegible]
50 a 60; do. dipped, [illegible]
18 a 19; Corn, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Nails, 5 a 6½; Salt, [illegible]
a 87½; Sugar, [illegible]
22 a [illegible]; Tallow, [illegible]

CHARLESTON, JAN. 4.

[illegible]

LIFE'S HOURS.

Youth has its Hour.....how bright & gay!
How [illegible] delight the breast—
[illegible] of Pleasure [illegible]
[illegible] the guiltless [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Beauty has its Hour.....her Cadc [illegible]
[illegible] charm from Hope's enchanted dart;
[illegible] dimple is done,
In [illegible] enshrined up—
Ere [illegible] light fade [illegible]
Which [illegible] Beauty's [illegible]
Or [illegible] approaching grief hath [illegible]
Upon her [illegible] and restless wing!

Love hath its Hour.....[illegible] spell,
'Tis [illegible] around the heart and brain;
[illegible] deep thought from Feeling's well,
To gild its warm and glad domain!—
[illegible] a pause [illegible]
[illegible] the magic [illegible]
[illegible] the soul to [illegible]
[illegible] strong;—and this is Love!

Gaily hath its Hour.....[illegible] moving back
Of early [illegible] [illegible] is fled—
Of love, that [illegible] childhood's track,
Which [illegible] with the [illegible] dead—
Of voices, at the breeze of night,
Like those which young existence gave,
Ere clouds had checked the golden light
Which shone upon time's [illegible] wave!

Peace hath its Hour.....when Nature's voice
Speaks to the sad and wayward heart;
She bids the wayward breast rejoice,
And its deep bitterness depart:
Far hills—the gladness of the sky—
The green spray, where the summer-bird
Wakes its entrancing melody,
O'er the rill's babbling cadence heard—

These spread, with untold eloquence,
Their glory to the observant eye,
Till shadowy care has banished hence—
Till the eye swims in ecstacy!
And by this voice, whose viewless tone
Seems to the soul in mercy given,
The spirit learns to trust alone,
Its hopes and fears with God and Heaven!

SINGULAR OLD SONNET.

The longer life, the more offence;
The more offence, the greater pain;
The greater pain, the less defence;
The less defence, the lesser gain—
The loss of gain long ill doth try,
Wherefore, come, death, and let me die!

The shorter life, less count I find;
The less account, the sooner made;
The count soon made, the merrier mind;
The merrier mind doth thought invade—
Short life, in truth, this thing doth try,
Wherefore, come, death, and let me die!

Come, gentle Death, the ebb of care;
The ebb of care, the flood of life;
The flood of life, the joyful fare;
The joyful fare, the end of strife—
The end of strife, that thing wish I,
Wherefore, come, death, and let me die!

Deferred Articles.

The Postmaster at Orangeburg, S. C., writing to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, says that Major Barry has made an attempt to turn him out, but nobody will take the appointment; and after making divers complaints of the Postmaster General's own short-comings, he adds, that unless Maj. Barry resigns, he intends to *continue* in office himself, *assigns* the whole Kitchen Cabinet; and he signs himself "John A. Tyler, *Postmaster in spite of 'em.*"

Startling fact.—It was stated by Dr. Cathcart, in his remarks before the Temperance meeting last Wednesday evening, that the way in the habit of making a memorandum of every murder in the United States which came under his notice; and that during this far of the present year, he had noted *one hundred and fifty six murders and suicides*, and that though a number had escaped his observation.—*Philadelphia paper.*

A correspondent of the Brooklyn Star, recommends the establishment of an asylum for drunkards; where the intemperate could be placed, upon the application of their friends or family connexions; to be under the superintendence of a Physician—subject to his care, judgment, and treatment of their complaints; to be wholly precluded from all access to liquor; and where a fair trial could be made for their reformation.

The Postmaster at Cumberland, Md., has offered a reward of *ten dollars* for the apprehension of the person who committed a depredation on the United States mails, west of Cumberland, a few days since. A carpet bag, containing newspapers, was the article stolen. The worthy Postmaster seems to regard the popular literature of our country as of but little importance, or he would have offered a larger sum as a reward to the thief detector.

Politicians are dangerous.—The son of a horse jockey lately proposed to his father to adopt the principle of moral honesty as his rule of action in his horse trades. The father admitted the propriety of making it the standard of trade generally, but doubted its expediency as applicable to horse trading, and finally rejected the proposal on the old and trite maxim that "innovations are dangerous."

Mail Robbery.—The United States mail was stolen at Edgefield, S. C., on the morning of the 24th ult. The driver states that he left the mail at the Post office and drove up the street to his stable. When he returned to the office the mail was gone. He went in search of it, but could not find it. The mail was found, with a hole [illegible] bag [illegible]

To Printers.

THE Materials lately used in printing this paper, [having been substituted by new ones,] are OFFERED FOR SALE—CHEAP. They are amply sufficient in quantity and variety to carry on a Country Newspaper and Job-Office—consisting, in part, of the following articles:

A super-royal *PRINTING PRESS*, of the Ramage make;

Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, and Brevier *TYPE*;

Various founts of *JOB TYPE*, comprising almost every size between 8 lines Pica and Pearl—bold face, black, antique, 2 line letter, &c.;

All the *RULES* and *LEADS* formerly used in the paper;

A very good variety of small *METAL CUTS*, &c. &c. &c.

Persons intending to establish themselves in our business, and who desire to begin on an economical scale, will do well to communicate with us on this subject. Letters will meet prompt attention.

Salisbury, January 6, 1834.

5 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 17th December last, an Indented Apprentice Boy, by the name of *JACOB WEAONT*, about 20 years of age, and of dark complexion. The above reward will be paid, but no thanks given, to any one who will deliver the said boy to me. All persons are forbid harboring him, at the peril of the law.

M. PENNINGER.

Rowan Co., January 6, 1834. 3t*

The Farmer's and Planter's Large Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR of OUR LORD

1834,

CALCULATED for THE MERIDIAN of SALEM,

And Published by Mr. John C. Blum,

Can be [illegible] the Carolinian Office.

[illegible] Contents of Almanac, this [illegible] Table of Remarkable E[illegible] and a great [illegible] on Agriculture, Domestic Economy, [illegible]

Salisbury, November 11, 1833.—tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ann [illegible] deceased, and requests all persons [illegible] said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law; and all those indebted are requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Ex'r.

November 23, 1833. 3t*

A Journeyman Tailor,

OF steady and industrious habits, can be recommended for working and [illegible] may [illegible] situation, with [illegible]

THOMAS [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW FALL GOODS.

[illegible] for the liberal patronage [illegible] during the last season, and inform [illegible] Friends and the Public, that

IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER STOCK, they have Just Received, [illegible] New York and Philadelphia, [illegible] and Handsome Supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, AND GROCERIES;

COMPRISING ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE usually kept by Merchants in this section of country, which they design offering for sale on very accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite an examination of their assortment, by all persons who wish to purchase goods.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in payment for goods or accounts, at the highest market prices.

Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1833.—tf

New Fall Goods, ALL CHEAP!

CADE & CRAIGE

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

FALL SUPPLY,

And would respectfully invite their Friends and Customers to call and examine.

There will be found a neat assortment of *Fine and Low-Priced*

CLOTHS,	**Silks**, Viz:
CASSIMERES,	Italian LUSTRING,
Plain Silk VESTING,	Pan de Foi
Figured do. do.	Satin-faced Levantine
Fine Marseilles do.	Gros de Berlin,
London colored do.	Senchews,
Buff and White Valencia do.	Sarsnetts,
	Colored Florences
Fine Satin-faced do.	&c.

—ALSO—

Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians,
Bombazettes, Irish LINEN (fine)
New-style CALICOES, Dark Ginghams,
Silk Velvet BELTS (a good assortment)
Fancy RIBBONS (of all sorts)
Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs
Ladies' and Gentlemen's GLOVES
" " Assorted Hosiery
Umbrellas, Spool and Floss Cotton, Pins,
Needles, Sewing Silk, Beades, Suspenders,
Tapes, Pocket Books, Tooth Brushes,
Brazilian and Mock COMBS, of every kind
Cologne Water, Bear's Oil, Antique Oil
Fancy Soap, Snuff Boxes, Buttons of all kinds.

DOMESTICS:

Bleached and unbleached SHIRTINGS,
Blue and fancy colored PLAIDS,
Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking,
White and colored Fustians, &c. &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY:

Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives,
Scissors, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers,
Snuffers, Locks of all kinds, Tacks, Files,
Handsaws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Tea Trays
Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors,
Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Spectacles,
Silver Spectacles, Screws, Pincers, Hammers,
Awls and Awl-Blades, Hinges of all kinds,
Drawing and Cutting Knives, Coffee Mills
Hoes, Axes, Collins's superior ditto
Bright and blue Trace Chains, Halter ditto
CASTINGS, &c. &c. &c.

SHOES. SHOES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF ALL QUALITIES OF SHOES, comprizing
Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes,
Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c.
ALSO—Ladies' best Prunella, Seal-skin, and Morocco Shoes.

HATS AND BONNETS:

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, at all prices,
Wool Hats; Fur, Cloth, and Seal-skin Caps,
Fancy braid Bonnets, Super ditto, Tuscan ditto,
Open-work ditto, Cypress ditto,
Fancy Cottage ditto, Dunstables,
Leghorns, cut in the most fashionable shape.

China, Glass, and Queensware,
Comprizing a good Assortment.

GROCERIES,
AND
OTHER ARTICLES,
—SUCH AS—

Loaf, Lump, and Brown SUGAR; Coffee, Tea,
Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Bar Soap, Nutmegs
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead, Copal and Black Varnish,
Shoe Blacking, White Lead, Spanish Brown,
Prussian Blue, Window Glass, Putty,
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Camphor,
Assafœdita, Wool and Cotton Cards—together with a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold cheap, either for cash or on the usual credits to punctual customers.

☞ We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

CADE & CRAIGE.

Salisbury, November 18, 1833.

Flour.

[illegible] BARRELS [illegible]
[illegible]ville [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]